Amusements and Meetings.

BOOTE'S THEATER.-At 1:30: Benefit Performance At 8: "Camille." DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "The Big Bonanue." LYCEUM THEATER .- "La Fille de Madame Angot."

OLYMPIO TREATER. - Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER—Emerson's California Minstrels. ROBINSON HALL—"Giroffe-Giroffa." In English SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS. - Birch and Wambold UNION SQUARE THEATER .- The "Two Orphans. WALLACK'S THEATER .- " The Donovans.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas PREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCE.-Class Meeting. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.-Painting, Statuary, etc.

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CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Eighth Page—3d column.

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PUNANCIAL—Futh Page—4th column.

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HELP WANTED—FUTHLES—Eleventh Page—6th column.

HELP WANTED—FUTHLES—Eleventh Page—6th column.

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LEGGEROOF Eighth Page—3d column.

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Gth Folums.

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STEAMERS, OCEAN-Eighth Page—4th and 5th columns.

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TEACHERS-Eighth Page—3d column.

TO LET, CITY PROFERTY-Eighth Page—6th column;

BEGORENY-Eighth Page—6th column; COUNTRY—Eighth Page—6th column.

Business Notices.

LARGEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY in

TERMS OF THE TEIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WREKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

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Werkly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

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BROOKLYNthe Post-Office.

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Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of The Tribune may always be obtained at all the above offices.

OF INTEREST TO ADVERTISERS.

From The Daily Tribane of Wednesday, May 12, 1875. Yesterday the American and New-York News Companies bought of the various morning papers a follows:

Herald. American News Co. 15,600 Tribuny 10,200 about a fair average comparison of the relative pur-chases for some mouths past. There has been no time this year in which the daily circulation of The Tribuns was not equal to the combined TRIBUNE WAS not equal to the combined daily circulations of The World and Times, in which its semi-weekly circulation was not quadruple the combined semi-weekly circulations of The World and Times, and in which its weekly circulation was not out of sight ahead of the combined weekly circulations of *The World* and *Times*. On the 10th of April two of the best known advertising agents in the country prepared the fol-

lowing card:
"We the undersigned have examined the books"
"We the undersigned have examined the books "We the undersigned have examined the books of The Tribin Ne, the Foreman of its Press Room, the daily reports, etc., and are entirely satisfied, and do certify that the entire circulation of The Dally Tribin to the month of March was 1,254.625 complete copies, making an average daily circulation for the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation of The Dally Tribins for the month of April, up to and including this day, was 457.820 complete copies, making the average daily circulation for the month of April, thus far. 50.868 complete copies.

"New-York, April 10, 1875."

The figures above given remained singularly stable throughout the past month. The average daily circulation of The Tribunk for the whole of April was 50.168s.

The following extract from the official report of

was 50.168.

The following extract from the official report of the Postmaster of the City of New-York to the Postmaster-General, giving the amount of postage paid by each paper in the month of January, 1875, on its regular editions, seat from the New-York Post-Office to its regular subscribers, further illustrates the relative circulations: annual rates to regu-

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

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New-York Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A mass meeting was held in London to express sympathy for strikers recently imprisened. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier has been reelected President of the French Assembly. The Cuban Commander Maximo Gomez has retired beyond the Trocha.

DOMESTIC .- The Ohio Republicans yesterday nominated a full State ticket, with ex-Gov. R. B. Hayes for Governor, and adopted a platform declaring against a third term or a division of the Common School fund .- The Indiana delegates at Washington refused to sign a paper agreeing to the Government's proposition. The New-Hampshire State House of Representatives organized by electing a Republican Speaker; the Democrats organized the Sonate, the Republicans withdrawing after making

with its present mail arrangements with the Balti-more Road. —— The Rev. E. H. Capen was installed as President of Tufts College.

CITY AND SURURBAN.—The new Masonic Temple was dedicated, there being a procession of over 30,-000 Masons and imposing ceremonies. === In the suit against Mr. Beecher, Wm. M. Evarts analyzed, in summing up, important testimony of the plaintiff. —— The Dock Commissioners reduced expenditures \$72,500 by cutting down salaries and decreasing the number of officers. = Brooklyn taxpayers protested against the enlargement of the Hempstead Storage Reserveir. ___ John Power, a keeper in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, was convicted of murder in the fourth degree for fatal violence to an inmate. ____ Carl Vogt, accused of murder in Belgium, was extradited. = Gold, 11612, 11658, 11612. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 85810 cents.

WEATHER. - The Government report predicts cooler and cloudy weather and occasional rain. thermometer in this city yesterday, 63°, 69°, 57°.

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid,

The public will fully agree with Judge Brady, that the full penalty of the law is none too great in the case of John Power, the Keeper at Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, who killed one of its inmates in his charge by repeated blows with a bludgeon. The only thing to be regretted is that the imprisonment does not exceed two years, that limit being fixed by law for the offense as determined by the jury.

A vigorous retrenchment is announced by the Dock Commissioners, both in salaries and the prices paid for labor, which is expected to reduce the expenditures of their Department by more than \$70,000 per annum. There is nothing for which our citizens will be more thankful than such economy, except, perhaps, the completion of efficient, substantial docks in place of the rotten wood-heaps which now fester in the sunlight along our river-front.

The belief of the tax-payers of Brooklyn that there has been great extravagance in the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir is not diminished upon examination. The work as far as completed is said to be imperfect, and the prospect of finishing it under the present management is remote, and involves heavy outlays. Perhaps when the Water Board is ready with its defense, it can explain away some of the facts that have been brought forward, but a continuance of the work on the present scale of extravagance can scarcely be justified.

The example of reform in other Departments has touched that of the Interior. An order has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions instructing his subordinates that all letters written by them must be in plain and fair handwriting, without abbreviations, interlineations, blots, or erasures; and must be also respectful and concise. This is not a sweeping reform to be sure, but it is encouraging, as showing that the Reform movement is contagious. It is very much as though some low down fellow in the London slums should feel the impulse of the Moody and Sankey revival to such an extent as to rise right up and swear off from taking snuff.

In the record of the work accomplished by the Presbyterian General Assembly, as narrated in our Cleveland correspondence, the closing of the famous case of Dr. Swing and Prof. Patton will bring a sense of relief to the Prohibition candidate was not eligible, readers who were weary of the fruitless dis- he not having resided in the State a sufficient cussions to which the subject gave rise. Prog- length of time, and so they threw out ress was also indirectly made toward the long- all the votes cast for him. They appeal hoped-for union with the Reformed (Datch) in justification of this proceeding to stat-Church, by the adoption of the rotary elder- ute laws regulating elections and defining ship system—the most characteristic feature in the qualifications for Senators. But as these which that denomination differed from Pres- enactments relate only to the action of the byterian forms of government. An opportunity two bodies which by law are made the judges to further the project of union may perhaps be afforded during the sessions of the General their own members, and not to the Board of Synod of the Reformed Church which are now Canvassers, it will be seen that it is in progress at Jersey City.

The Republicans of Ohio yesterday nominated the Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor in spite of that gentleman's refusal to be a candidate against Judge Taft. The senviment of the Convention being strongly in favor of Haves, the name of Judge Taft was withdrawn in order to relieve the prospective candidate of all embarrassment. The resolutions have the merit of being short and, for the most part, to the point. The second resolution-on finance-is a trifle tender-footed; it lacks the solid ring of an out-and-out hard money utterance, but still the inflationists will hardly be able to get any comfort from it. The third term resolution leaves no doubt as to the position of the party in Ohio on that question, and wisely omits any reference to the late remarkable letter of the President.

Under a cloudless sky and fanned by a cooling breeze, the great Masonic procession passed over the prescribed route in our streets vesterday, without a break, a blunder, or an unnecessary delay. This is an anusual record for New-York processions, and is still more remarkable when the magnitude of the moving mass is considered. There are few generals in the army that would undertake the marshaling of 30,000 citizens for a street parade with much hope of success. But the marshaling, the marching, and the maneuvering of the Masons were simply admirable, and the curious figures to which the evolutions of the divisions gave rise-crosses, triangles, squares, etc.-added much to the spectacle, and would have done credit to the best military display. Large as were the numbers of those who composed the procession, they were surpassed by the throngs of speciators that lined the entire route and struggled at every point for advantage of view. Our columns contain very full reports of the ceremonies and speeches, the latter alluding to the noteworthy fact that the project which has resulted in the construction of the Masonic Temple will not be completely carried out till the Order has also built an

The Noble Red Man seems to be a very suspicious, not to say skeptical and unbelieving bird. He doubts the honesty of the agent and contractor, he imputes untruthfulness to so good a man as Commissioner Smith, and he even carries his distrustfulness to the extent of insisting upon having the cash in hand, when the Government offers him \$25,000 to relinquish his right to hunt in Nebraska, instead of having it sent to him in the shape of presents' purchased for him by the philanthropists who, according to President Grant, know what he the Noble Red Man will prove too much for his benefactors. His benefactors offer him \$25,000 to give up Garvey's confession likewise had made of undistinguished thieves for whom supplyhunting in Nebruska. There being upwards of clear many of the secret transactions men put up nothing, but who controlled too

tor. == The Post-Office Department is satisfied the neighborhood of half a dollar spiece. And yet he asks for time to consider this munifi-cent offer. He was told that if he did not decide at once the money would lapse back into the Treasury, but in his present uncivilized condition he failed to comprehend what a calamity it would be to have anything lapse back into the Treasury, and still declined to sign the agreement. It is hardly possible, though, that the Department will allow this amount of money to lapse back. There's nothing the Department has such a horror of. Lapse back? Never.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Democratic Governor and Council of New-Hampshire carried out yesterday the plan, which has been the subject of so much discussion of late, for giving the Democrats a majority in the Senate of that State, and securing to the party that branch of the Legislature. The House of Representatives was organized without any disturbance or any question arising as to the rights of members to seats; the Republican candidates for the Speakership and other offices having a clear majority of the votes cast, and being declared elected without dispute. In the Senate, the Governor and Council, who under the Constitution are a Board of Canvassers of the votes for Senators, reported as elected the Democratic candidates in the IId and IVth Districts-the disputed ones-thus giving the Democrats seven of the twelve Senatorsa majority in that body of two. The five Republican Senators, after protesting against the action of the Governor and Council, and denying the right of the two Senators, Messrs, Priest and Proctor, to seats, withdrew and organized independently. So that, as the matter now stands, the House is organized and ready for business, and the Senate is at a dead-lock over the two contested seats. The Republican proposition for a settlement is to refer the question of the right of the Governor and Council to declare Priest and Proctor elected to the three Judges of the Supreme Court, two of whom are Democrats. The Democrats offer to refer the question, not of the right of the canvassers to declare these men elected, but of the legality of their election, to the Court. The distinction between these two propositions lies in the fact that a decision upon the legality of the action of the canvassers if adverse will vitiate the proceedings already had by which the Democrats have se cured the organization, while a decision by the Court upon the legality of the election of Messrs. Priest and Proctor would, if adverse, only have the effect to unseat them, leaving the organization as effected by their votes. In other words, the Democrats do not propose to take the risk of losing the little they have got, even though it should be decided that they had obtained it illegally and wrongfully. It is simply a continuation of the original shystering.

There has been a good deal of discussion of this case, some of it quite warm and mostly from the point of view of mere partisanship. The facts are simply these. The Constitution of the State provides that a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for the election of Senators. The Democratic candidates Priest and Proctor had each in his district a plurality only. The claim of the Republicans is simply that there was no election in either case. In order to give the Democratic candidates a majority the canvassers decided that there was no such man as "Natt" Head, he having been christened "Nathaniel." and so threw out all the votes cast for him. In the other district they decided that of the returns, elections, and qualificat only a pretext. The duties of the Governor and Council, acting as Canvassers, are defined in the Constitution, Part II., Art. XXXIII., which is as follows:

And that there may be a due meeting of Senators on a majority of the Council for the time being shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records. And arteen days before the first Wednesday in June he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen maters by a majority of roles to attend and take their seats on that day.

The duties of the Governor and Council are here so plamly pointed out that any mistake as to the meaning of this provision would seem to be impossible. They are to examine, what? "The returned copies of the records' sent in by the Town Clerks; and the Governor is required to issue his summons to such persons as appear (from such returned copies) to be chosen. They have no power by this Article to usurp the prerogative of the Senate and go behind the returns to inquire as to the character of the election or the qualifications of the candidates. But in addition to this the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, in the case of Bell against Pike, have settled this very point, declaring in so many words that the Governor and Council "are charged with little more than the ministerial duty of a board of canvassers to count and declare the result of the vote." That 'little more" the Court decided to be, only to inquire so far as to ascertain that the Town Clerk's return corresponded with the declaration of the votes by the Moderator in open town meeting. Judge Ladd (a Democrat-all the other judges concurring) decided in this case that the Governor and Conneil could not go behind the declaration of the Moderator, even to count nine votes that were given to Mr. Bell in the town of Hopkinton, but were not declared by the Moderator, and which if counted would have given

him the election. There cannot be any reasonable doubt upor this question in view of the provision of the Constitution cited above, and the precedents which govern it. The Democrats of New-Hampshire have shown themselves in this matter capable of palpable dishonesty, as well as of the most egregious folly.

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. Mr. James H. Ingersoll's account of the division of the plunder by the four or five chief members of the old Tammany Ring is one of the most interesting stories we have read this many a day. The principal features of the operation to be sure were well understood before. Gov. Tilden's researches among the bank books had explained the general plan of division and traced a great many of the stolen wants better than he does himself. We fear dollars from the public treasury through the hands of intermediate agents into the private spectest against the admission of Priest and Proc. 50,000 Sioux Indians, this would give them in of the confederated plunderers. But Inger- many votes and knew too many secrets to be

soll's minute and graphic narrative, supplemented by the new affidavit from Garvey, sets everything forth with dramatic distinctness. We see the conspirators sitting down together behind barred and bolted doors at the City Hall, pulling out the warrant which one of them has just received from the Controller, and before the ink upon it is dry, proceeding, with much mutual help, to figure out and appropriate their respective shares. We are treated to fragments of the choice conversation in which they discussed their little arrangement and full particulars of their percentages. We get portraits of Connolly, grumbling at one time because has not been allowed toll on certain bills for the new Court-house, and at another time "tickled to death" and "laughing all over "his face" when he gets his proportion of a seventy-five per cent robbery. A certain discrepancy in figures which often baffled Messrs, Tilden and O'Conor in their celebrated bankbook investigations is now explained. When the auditors were appointed under the Act of 1870 to pass upon old claims against the city, Ingersoll and the other "sup-"ply-men," as they were called, were instructed to date their fictitious and fraudulent bills very far book, so that they might carry a good rousing sum for interest. The warrant, therefore, was always for much more than the original claim, and it was divided in a peculiar manner. The claimant had no part of the interest, and only 35 per cent of the principal. Tweed took 25 per cent of the principal only; Peter B. Sweeny. 10 per cent of principal and interest; Connolly, 20 per cent of principal and interest; County Clerk Watson, 5 per cent of principal and interest; and Woodward, 5 per cent of principal and interest. That left 60 per cent of the interest to be accounted for, and Ingersoll supposes that Woodward and Watson divided it between them. If Ingersoll tells the truthand we have no doubt he does-the payments to Connolly, Sweeny, and the others were direct and personal, and there was no more affectation of fair dealing by any of the gang than it is to be presumed there was among the Forty Thieves.

derstood for the first time that persons who supplied the public buildings would be required to allow percentages to the Ring. As the firm was not disposed to do business in that way, our enterprising young chairmaker resolved to set up for himself, and accordingly waited upon Mr. Tweed. Tweed referred him to Woodward, and with this invaluable official he soon came to terms; it was only necessary to "put "up" 25 per cent for the Boss and 10 per cent for the Controller, and with that understanding he could have all the orders he wanted at his own prices. Accordingly, at the beginning of 1868, Ingersoll opened his "furniture factory," which consisted merely of an office and a set of books, and went at the manufacture of bills for supplies with a will. He never had any partner, but he called himself indifferently "Ingersoll & Co.," or "J. A. 'Smith," or "C. D. Bollar & Co.," or "A. G. "Miller," so that the monotony of the warrants was pleasantly varied. Things ran on with charming simplicity for some months, but before long the arrangements began to get complicated. When the municipal treasury ran low, the Ring got up the "special audit" law, authorizing the issue of bonds for the payment of "adjusted claims," and as this involved the expenditure of money in the Legislature, the 'supply-men" were required to put up 55 per cent for the officials, instead of 35 as before, -namely, 25 for Tweed, 20 for Connolly, and 10 for Sweeny. In less than two years there was another increase; Ingersoll was instructed "to make his bills so that 35 'per cent would suffice for himself;" and when be remarked that 65 per cent was a pretty large sum to put up, he was asked in a tone of surprise, what difference it made to him so long as he got his full claim? Then he was obliged to increase Woodward's and Watson's percentage from 10 to 15; to take charge of a branch of the Garvey accounts, connected with the building of Tweed's house, all of which was paid for out of the public treasury by means of fictitious bills for work and supplies, to lend Tweed money, and to give the Boss \$30,000 worth of furniture.

Ingersoll seems to have been in business

with his father when, about 1867, it was un-

The most curious chapter in the story is the account of "the Court-house Job." Ingersoll, Coman, Walsh, and Norton were appointed Commissioners of the New Court-house under the Act of 1870, and in announcing the appointment the Boss told Ingersoll that "this was an outside affair, and he supposed the Commissioners would want to make some-"thing out of it for themselves." The Commissioners accordingly met, and Ingersoll, with the promptness of a thorough man of business, remarked to them at once; "All we have to "do, gentlemen, is to certify the bills and re-"ceive for ourselves about 5 per cent apiece." To which they all assented. There never was any meeting to audit the bills, but the Commissioners signed them separately. To their inexpressible chagrin however they discovered that they must "put up" on these accounts, although many of them were old ones. Tweed complained that legislation came very expensive, and demanded 15 per cent on the entire appropriation of \$750,000 voted by the Legislature for the completion of the Courthouse. Watson required 10 per cent for the Controller and 212 per cent for himself, and Connolly refused to honor a requisition of the Commissioners for funds because he had not received his share on a previous draft.

It will strike the reader as rather strange that the Ring, as it appears in these confessions, should have been such a small and com paet body, although it was so powerful Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Woodward, Watson, and after Watson's death William E. King, are the only persons who seem to have divided the plunder. But it is not to be supposed that the leaders in this conspiracy kept all they stole. Sweeny was not the man to be content with 10 per cent while his confederate, less able than himself, took 25. It is undoubtedly true that Tweed did spend a large share of his booty at Albany, and distribnted another large share among the fragrant constituents who kept the Tammany Ring so long in power. If the city should get judgment against the chief conspirator for the millions which he is known to have abstracted from the municipal money chest, only a small part of the sum traced to his hands will ever be discovered. Much of it, perhaps the greater portion, has found its way into the pockets of Senators and Assemblymen, or been squandered in New-York club-houses and whisky shops. A horde of clamorous rogues was always at the Boss's heels. The fear of treachery forced him to be always lavish. He was the payaccount of William M. Tweed. Andrew master of the whole hungry crowd

alighted with impunity. Every fresh revelation of the interior history of the Ring only strengthens the conviction that the life of these eminent robbers, even in the hey-day of their wealth, extravagance and apparent prosperity, was a life of perpetual anxiety and trouble. Stealing, after all, is not such very good fun.

THE STATE CENSUS.

The work of taking the State census has begun in earnest in this city, nearly six hundred enumerators being now upon their rounds. The task they have to perform is a hard and unpleasant one. Their business is to extract useful information from a multitude of people who are not in the habit of dealing in that commodity, and who do not appreciate its value. Nobody who has not tried it has any idea of the difficulty usually experienced in getting a plain statement of facts and figures, or a moderately good estimate of numbers, from the average inhabitant who has never been trained either to learn or to remember. Lawyers and newspaper reporters appreciate the prevailing looseness of the popular mind, and the censustakers will doubtless have a realizing sense of it before they have been long at their labors.

If the census is to be worth mything at all, however, it is important that the various questions propounded in the blanks should be answered with a great deal of care. In former times many people have withheld as much information as possible, under the impression that the enrollment signified taxes, or the draft, or militia service, or some other vague and dreadful evil. This error, we believe, has nearly died out, and the enumerators now have to contend rather with the ignorance and indifference of the population than its prejudices. We hope, however, that the people will convince themselves of the great importance to the city, to the State, and to the country of obtaining this year a much fuller and more accurate exhibit of our numbers, industries, social condition, wealth, and annual products than we have ever had before, and will put themselves to especial pains to give correctly the information asked for. In any event there is likely to be a considerable understatement in the statistics of New-York City-to our great injury, politically and financially. Let it be as small as possible.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS ONCE MORE. In the last five years the population of the United States has increased at least twelve per cent. We cannot be much out of the way if we assume that during the same period the consumption of spirits distilled from grain has increased at the same rate. The returns of the Internal Revenue department show that in the year ended June 30, 1870, the total production in taxable gallons, of spirits distilled from material other than fruit, was 71,337,-099 gallons, and that in no subsequent year has the total production in taxable gallous reached 69,000,000 gallons. If the 71,337,099 gallons of 1870 fairly represent the production of that year, the extent of the frauds on the revenue is obviously enormous. Ex-Commissioner Douglass maintains that the production of 1870 is not a fair measure of the annual consumption at that time. We quote his reasons for this opinion, and shall show that he is

in error as to the facts: A fair explanation of the falling off in 1871 is that the Act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the Act of April 10, 1869, forced all spirits out of bond on or before the 30th of June, 1869. This left the bonded ware houses comparatively empty at the beginning of the fisca year 1870, and the consequence was an over-production during that year, with a resultant falling off in 1871. The true way to arrive at the respective production in the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, would be to average the amount upon which tax was collected, which will give an annual production of nearly 63,000,000 gallons. The propriety of this method of estimation is further verified by the production in immediately subsequent years— being steadily 68,000,000 gellons and upward.

I. The Act of July 20, 1868, as amended, did not force all spirits out of bond on or before June 30, 1869, but only all spirits in bonded warehouse at the time of the passage of the 4et, that is to say, on July 20, 1868. (Finance Report of 1869, p. 8.) Between July 20, 1868, and June 30, 1869, 16,685,166 gallons of spirits were produced and warehoused, and remained in warehouse at the close of the year.

II. The effect of the Act of July 20, 1868. was not to leave the bonded warehouses comparatively empty at the beginning of the fiscal year 1870, as Mr. Douglass says they were. To the contrary, the quantity of distilled spirits in bond on June 30, 1869, was greater than it has been at that date in any year since. The following are the statistics of spirits in bond as given in the official reports of Messrs. Delano and Douglass:

June 30, 1869 ... 16,685,166 gallons. June 30, 1870 ... 11,671,886 gallons. June 30, 1871 ... 6,742,118 gallons. June 30, 1872 ... 10,103,392 gallons. June 30, 1873.....12,917,462 gallons. June 30, 1874.....15,817,709 gallons.

III. As the facts are directly the reverse of Mr. Douglass's version of them, the consequence to be drawn from them would be an under-production in the fiscal year 1870, instead of an over-production.

IV. Mr. Columbus Delano, in his annual report as Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Secretary Boutwell, dated October 31, 1870four months after the commencement of the fiscal year 1871-makes this statement: "Judging from the information in possession of this office, there is no reason for believing "that there will be any material falling off in the production of spirits during the current "fiscal year." If there had been an over-production of whisky in the fiscal year 1870, as Mr. Douglass now imagines, though his official reports disprove it, and a consequent glut in the market in the following year, would not Mr. Delano have referred to the fact?

V. Mr. Delano himself estimated the annual consumption of distilled spirits at "not less "than eighty million gallons" in his report for 1869, and at "from seventy-five to eighty 'million gallons" in his report for 1870.

VI. In conclusion we must avow that we are unable to come to any other conclusion than that in the fiscal year, 1871, at least twentyfire million gallons of distilled spirits escaped taxation, and that at least fifteen million gallons of "crooked whisky" have been put on the market every year since. We annex a table of the annual production of distilled spirits in Great Britain and the United States for five years past. It is to be observed that the exports of spirits from the United States do not average one million gallons per year, while the British figures give the home consumption

NY: UNITED STATES. GREAT BRITAIN.
Year. Gallons. 1870. 71,337,099 1869. 21,941,779
1871. 54,576,446 1870. 22,959,491
1872. 68,275,745 1871. 24,563,993
1873. 68,236,567 1872. 7,279,519
1874. 68,805,374 1873. 29,322,087 NOTE.-The British excise duty on spirits is 10 shillings sterling per gallon, equivalent to \$2 43 in our gold coin.

also show a progressive increase during the pari

READY FURNISHED.

It was a pretty thing to do. What Young husband did in a Western town. He returned with Mrs. Y. from the honeymoon meander. ings. It had been understood that they were not to set up their Lares Familiares just thes from considerations of finance, refuge in a boarding-house being fixed upon. When they got back-"Suppose," said he, "before we go "to our boarding-place we call upon a friend "of mine." Agreed! They ring the bell; are shown into a pretty parlor; they wait; no host no hostess appears; then dénouement: "All "this, my dear—house, tables, chairs, lounges, "divans, cups and saucers, cooking-stove, and "what not, are ours, are yours, my darling! He had prepared it, a surprise for her. Tears, of course! Kisses, probably. At any rate there should have been, dozens of them. And yetand yet! Do not let us be misunderstood! Younghus

band is a good fellow, and we have great

respect for him. If we should be in his town, and if he should ask us to tea, we would de for him what we would n't do for everybodywe would accept his invitation, and listen patiently to this story of the house and furniture: and say "Ah!" and "Yes," and praise the new carpets, etc. But still we ask: "What had Mrs. Younghusband done that she should be defrauded of the dear delights of the ante-"nuptial shopping?" It was a bold thing in him, savoring slightly of presumption, to fancy that he knew the taste of any woman to such a nicety. The experiment may have succeeded this time, but in ninety-nine like cases it would have failed either by reason of too much green in the carpets, or of too little in the curtains; or because of an overprice paid for the breakfast service. If we had such a dreadful sense of responsibility upon the mind, we should shirk it; it is awful to think of. It would weigh us down. It would haunt us during the transaction of the little business at the altar. It would go with us upon the honey-lunar journey. "Too much "green in the carpets!" we should have whispered to ourselves as we sped side by side with her by rail over the land and by boat over the sea. It would have been the thorn of the roses. It would have dimmed a little the purple lips of love.

We don't like to think that Mrs. Younghosband has already said: "Don't you believe, "dear, that the man would change that lounge, "It's a beautiful thing; but-" No; we will not spoil a pretty story by such uncalled for surmises. Of course, we understand that she can relieve her mind by doing business personally with the butcher and the grocer. But though she may live to a great and green age, and be a happy mother and a proud grandmother-as we pray that she may be-she will never be altogether free from the recollection that she did not select that furniture. Time may diminish the feeling-perhaps even eternity will never eradicate it altogether.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Tennyson's forthcoming drama is said to contain a simile derived from the transit of Venus.

The story entitled the "Dilemma," just begun in Blackwood's Magazine, is said to be from the pea of the author of the "Entitle of Dorking."

The fortune left by the late Michel Levy, the famous Paris publisher, is estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The heir is as yet unknown,

Joaquin Miller is to represent a London journal at the Centennial Exhibition, and was in Philadelphia recently looking over the ground. He left on Tuesday for a brief visit to the mountains.

The venerable artist and ex-President of the National Academy of Design, Asher B. Durand, with his son John Durand, and the Rev. Dr. Clover, visited the Century Club on Monday last. Mr. Durand was one of the founders of the Century.

A memorial meeting in honor of the late Gen. John C. Breckinridge will be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 17th of this month. Gen. William Preston will deliver an oration, and there will be a procession by the Masonic and other fraternities.

Prince Bismarck is said to be intensely disrently reported to be worth several millions of thalers, was put down in the official valuation as being worth only 70,000 thalers. He has called for a new valuation.

A letter from Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, to a gentleman in Indiana, is said to have contained a prophecy that the Governments of England and the United States would eventually become alike in their main features, that of England becoming assimilated to ours. Martin Milmore's bust of Senator Sumner, which was to be given to Mr. George William Curtis for

his memorial oration, is exciting a good deal of curiosity in Boston. It was on exhibition for a time in a shop window, but now report says it was mysteriously covered up the other day and consigned to the cellar. Vice-President Wilson is reported to have said at Des Moines recently, when speaking of Gen. Sher-man's book, that he could not imagine what had induced

the General to publish the work. It was his unqualified belief that the General had unde a great, very great, mis-take in the manner in which he had dealt with some of his orother officers. The famous class which was graduated at

Bowdoin College in 1825, containing among its members, Longfellow, Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbort, and other men since distinguished in letters, is to hold its semi-contemnal at the College about the 8th of July next. Mr. Longfellow will read a poem. Dr. George B. Cheever will deliver an oration, and Prof. N. Duna of this city will also read a poem. It is reported in London that Signor Salvini

has received from New-York an offer of a very becaute engagement for the Summer of our centennial year, the understanding being that he shall appear with Mme. Ristori in several of Shikespeare's plays. In spite of this report The Pail Mall Gazette says it may be looked upon as certain that Salvini will repeat his visit to Lon-don next Summer.

Cardinal Manning, in a recent letter, put his foot down thus forcibly upon viviscetion: "I cannot pretend to estimate the scientific utilities of viviscotion; but I have no need of any such refinements to enable m to say that the infliction of physical pain without just cause is an abuse of the dominion that God has given to man over the lower creatures. It is lawful to take their life for the food of man; but it is not lawful, even fur this just and necessary purpose, to take their life by needless pain. To inflict the exquisite and prolonged to-ments described by those who have been present at viri-section can, in my belief, be brought under no moral law, nor under any right possessed by man over any of his fellow-creatures."

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi has recently re ceived from Paris the bronze medal awarded three years ago by the Academy of Medicine for her graduating thesis. This gives her rank of from fifth to eighth in class of 300, for of that number of theses, four were awarded gold and four bronze medals, and seven most awarded gold and four bronze medals, and seven more received bonorable mention. It was she who knocked shouldy at the doors of the venerable and conservative Academy as to compet the admission of her sex, for the first time, to a preliminary examination. After six months of hard work she obtained the necessary pennission, granted, it was said, in the hope and belief that she would ultimately fail. The success of her thesis against those of a host of male competitors is not pleasant to the Parishan medical journals, which have recently been complaining that the admission of women students at the Academy has lowered its standards. Mrs. Jacobi is now laboring to collect a fund for promoting the higher medical education of women.

POLITICAL NOTES.

While there is a wide diversity of opinion among the newspapers concerning the precise meaning of the President's third-term letter, there seems to be very general belief that it will completely remove his from the field as a candidate for a renomination.

The Democratic journals which are clamotous for a straight ticket in the next Presidential carpaign are not very numerous, but they make up in noise what they lack in numbers. Among them is The Columbus (Ga.) Times, and it thus puts forth its views: "! the Democrats will run a simon-pure Democrat, on and and no-compromise principles, he will be elected Another such a candidate as Creeley and we are got There never was a third party in this country which In addition to the quantities of British spirits given above, large quantities are imported from abroad, the customs duty being the same as the excise. 'The imports the Democrats and Republicans. If Democrate user is